ORDER IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE LIBERTY OF SPEECH SUSTAINED.

Ten to Twenty Thousand People in Congregation.

THE SHIPYARDS TURNED INTO TABERNACLES.

Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Parsons, the Street-Preacher.

OPEN-AIR TEMPERANCE PROCEEDINGS.

die., die., die.

SERMON OF MR. PARSONS. Several vague rumors pervaded the city yesterday morning, of an anticipated difficulty in the Eleventh ward, between our Irish Catholic population and the ultra mative American clique of this city, in reference to the street preacher, Parsons, and his doctrines.

About 10 o'clock, A. M., a crowd began to collect in Taft's spar yard, at the foct of Third street, which gradually increased until about mid-day, when there could have been no less than ten thousand people assembled in the yard, in the streets, on the adjoining house tops, and, in fact, wherever standing room was to had. Until about one o'cleck there was no speaking of any conse-quence, but a good deal of speechifying by incipient orators to little knots of hearers, upon the all-absorbing topic of freedom of speech. The greater part of this mul-titude, probably, were residents of distant quarters of the city and the suburbs, and drawn together as much by gennine interest in the subject under discussion as by

more curiosity.

At one o'clock the rude platform which had been hastily constructed for the occasion, was mounted by Mr. Irving, who, we understand, is a temperance lecturer. He spoke forcibly upon the subject of freedom of speech, and was followed by Mr. West, who gave a detailed account of the manner in which he had been treated by the city officials, and dwelt indignantly upon the outrage perpetrated upon the right of free speech.

There were then loud cries for "Parsons," "Pars when the street preacher finally made his appearance Mr. Parsons is a man of fifty years old, or thereabouts, with strongly marked features in more respects than one, his face being deeply indented with the small-pex. His countenance is quite an ordimary one, the only noticeable thing about it being a pair of keen, bright eyes, full of wild enthusiasm. He was plainly dressed, and his whole appearance betokened the hard fisted working man. His mode of delivery is rather pleasing, but with a good deal of the nasal twang and drawling accent peculiar to most itinerant preachers. There is not the slightest attempt at connection in his sermons, and for the most part they consist of desultory appeals suggested by the impulse of the moment. The reverend gentleman commenced by reading the 16th chapter of Mathew, commenting upon it verse by verse, and Snally commenced his sermon without choosing any particular text that we could discover. He spoke nearly

particular text that we could discover. He spoke nearly as follows:—

For the last twenty years gentlemen, I have preached in this city, and have had no disturbance until within the last few days. I am a preacher of the word of the living Gud, and while I preach righteousness I have a right to preach under the laws of my country. Those are my sentiments. I am not a college bred man, but I am a man of sound mind, although I have not been to college. God says: "go into the highways and bye ways and compel tham to come in." I have gone out into the public screts and equares and preached to the people without any disturbance or interruption except from the frish. I only ask my inaltenable rights, liberty and freedom, and I am able, I thin', "I maintain law and order without any aid. The gospel of Jesus Christis free. I have never received any money for preaching. The Gospel space and salvation to all the human family. But some say, what good is got by all your preaching? The good result is peace and salvation. Some of the papers any that I am menthusiast and fanatic. It is for you to judge whether I take the were of God for the man of my counsel and the guide of my path. I belong to the holy Catholic Church—not the Roman Catholic; for there is a vact difference. I go with the Apostle Paul ant the primitive Christians. In all ages of the world the servants of God have suffered persecutions, and we work at all bazerds especially for the laboring classes—those who cannot go to church—who cannot saferd to pay for paws, and for whom there is not room. There is not room for one third of the community in the churches, and how, then, shall these classes hear the worl of God except by sirest preaching? There is a time for peace and a time for war, and, consequently, when I come to use up the Main of Sis I generally out right and left. Our object

Here a letter was handed to the speaker by some one in the crowd, who instantly made off after its delivery

Here a letter was handed to the speaker by some one in the crowd, who instantly made off after its delivery. The following is a copy:—

BROOKLYS, Dec. 15, 1853.

REVEREND MR. PARSONS AND MR. BOVER.—

Dear tir—if theu comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a sheld, but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of Hosts, the God of the armies of the Reman Catholies. Whom thou has defied this day; and the Lord will deliver thee into my hands.

You trust in your weapons and in you beldness, but we Roman Catholies trust in the name of the Alwighty G d, Who, as a bods can unterly destroy both them that come against us, and the whole Protesiant world.

Hear, O foolish people say, God, Himself, and without understanding; will you not then foar; saith the Lord of Hests. Me. Who am the King of kines and Lord of lords! Me! Who have the universe for My kingdom, all creatures for My subjects; for My thought, thunders and lightnings, tempera and deliver, lamines, plasmes and carthquakes. Me! Whose anger none can resist! Me! Who have the whole world in My power, and oan reduce to not ting in an instant! Me! as to transmodous a Princo and you weems of the carth. My orestures. M. vasaid, My slaves; and will you for Me. If I be your Marter, where is My early saith the Lord of Hoses.

Who confirmed upon you the office of presching! Prove the Lord is a revenger, and hash weath the Lord tareth venges on his adversaries, and is angry with his enomies. The Lord of revenge the Homes Catholies against you and show who held the mesting. The Lord is passion and grast in power, and of His test. God revenue and sanguit the guilty. The set was the course of the course on his adversaries and an anguit the guilty. The course and of His test. God revenue and acquit the guilty. The course is the clause of His test. On 1 reynhoch the sun and it delicates are also due to the course on his adversaries, and is angry with his enomies.

I shall threaten you with the fire from heaven if you cause the people to fight against the Roman Catholics. God will catch the wise in their craffiness.

The speaker then resumed as follows:—

The public press of this country, for several years past, have been the instruments—the ignorant instruments, however—of advancing the cause of the Roman Catholics in this country. They have been the instruments, too, of making the Irish so opposed to our institutions. The public press has lauded Ireland to the skies.

EXCIPLO HIBERINAS—So she ought to be.

Yes, I repeat it, they have lauded her to the skies, while at the same time, the only free country, or free civilized country except this—the only often country except this where there is freedom of the press—England, they have depreciated. They have done it ignorately; they thought they were advocating freedom of speech in this country; but it was not so. The English government has not been the oppressors of the Irish. Not at all. It is the Catholic Church (Immense applause.) It is the Roman Catholic Church that has so injured Ireland. It is that which has oppressed the Irish. But their power has got as far as it can go.

A Voice—Amen.

The spirit of '70 is waked up, and will never go to sleep agais. (Applause) The law shall be enforced by American citizens. I tell you, my friends, that Irish Catholics, or any other Catholics, never savear allegiance to a country. They may swear as huch as they have a mind to—their oath is not worth a straw when sworn on the Protestant Bible. Our object to-day, my friends, is practical work. We want to see men venerate God—we want to see true religion prevail. The religion of God—the religion of this country—will never stand unless you have Him at your side; but if you have the pure word off god—the Bible—nothing can stand before the pure Gospel of Christ. I bessech you to pray, without ceasing, for more light. Why am I able to talk as I do? Because I have poured out my soul in prayer. We want one of truth to stand up. I am able to a

left the stand. The audience, however, she wed no disposition to depart, but remained stationary for nearly fifsemething more. They finally began slowly to disperse, in the ulmost quiet and good order, when it was pro-posed by one of the crowd that the assemblage should form a line, and march past-the Mayor's house in East Broadway, by way of giving him a practical illustration of the s ate of public feeling in regard to the recent ements. The proposition was adopted by universal acclanation, and several unsuccessful attempts were made to form a regular line. The crowd finally proceeded, according to their own fancy, and in their own way, to Mayor Westervelt's residence, and in a short time the street was blooked up by a mass of human beings, who preserved a wonderful degree of order and decorum. considering the circumstances. Not a shout was heard, no groads were given, no harsh words were uttered, so far as we observed—the object of the demonstration seemed simply to be to evince, by the mere exhibition of such a vast multitude, the state of public feeling upon the subject.

For nearly half an hour East Broadway was crowded with people; but as it began to grow dark, and the gas was lighted along the street, the assemblage became "small by degrees, and beautifully less," and quiet once more rested upon the city. Broadway, by way of giving him a practical il ustration

OUTSIDE TEMPERANCE ORATORS.

Taking advantage of the crowd, several temperane orators in the neighborhood took the stump in behalf of the Maine Liquor law, discoursing freely of our primar elections, Tammany Ha I dictation, rum influence at the in the immediate vicinity of the great crator of the day a regular Maine law junta got up a regular outside tem perance meeting, including several orators and a chorus of lingers. One man was particularly samest in defence of the Maine law somewhat after this fast ion:-

of the Maine law somewhat after this fast ion:

On yes! these runnellers have got up the cry, and some of the poor craven hearted newspapers have joined in this senteless cry, that the Maine law don't work well in the State of Maine I say it does: and I happen to know what I say. It does work well. It is all a veak device of the enemy, a shulking trick of the runn holes, to say they sell as much of this devil's polson, runn, and wniskey, and gin, and such infernal stud! in Maine, as they did before the law was passed. They don't do it, and they can't do it; and many a poor drunkard has actually been starved into temperance for the want of liquor under the law. Yes, gentlemen, and the just of Maine, and the porchouses, and the asylums of that State, will tell the story. Many of the lain are empty—the birds are all gone—those unclean and nasty birds of the runn holes—they have become sober and clear; and it is only the runn sellers, those heartless venders of alcololio poisons, that suffer. Many a poor, ragged, and fifthy, and leathsome heart of man, has been washed white and clean inside and out by this Maine law in that State, and his late star ing chil'ren have now got clothes for their backs and bread for their stomachs as the fruits of this Maine law. Come up, men, be free; makes a declaration of independence, swim off from the run holes, sign tae pledge, and join us in the work—this grat work for the Maine law, &c.

This orator having finished, the choir put in and, to the music of that beautiful little sentimental seng of the boarding schools beginning-

they sung the following to the cause of temperance:

No I'll not drink any more.

After which a call was made for signers to the pledge, and then another orator took the rostrum (a pile of lumber) and thus the combined operations against Popery and the liquor traffic were carried on under full blast for saveral hours, the temperance people having full swing under cover of the turn out for the preacher Parsons, and appropriating the outskirts of the multitude to themselves; the police and rumsellers, meantime, standing at a respectful distance, in allence, amazement and dismay.

In consequence of the Archbishop's indisposition, the Rev Mr. Farmell preached yestering worning in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The reverend gentleman spoke from St. Luke, Capter 3, verses 1-6, on the subject of pe-Bible He urged his hearers to con'ess their sins, with out which they could never hope for forgivene's Those who go to confession are so convinced of its utility, so not be told to continue the practice. After elequently exhorting the congregation to avail themselves of this great blessing, he proceeded to prove the power of the great blessing, he proceeded to prove the power of the priest to forgive sins. "Whosesoever sins ye remit they are retained." He quoted one text from Proverbs and another from Ecclesiastes to establish that the Israelites of old confessed their sins, and he considered that the Book of Lavitions was a series of proofs that they confessed to the priest. Since the time of the Jews no mortal has ever been forgiven a single crime without confessing it. The reverend speaker did not argue thus for the purpose of strengthening the wavering or convincing the subeliever, but to induce his hearers to come to confession, and accept the exerament of penance before Christmas day.

The Cathedral was scarcety half filled.

Owing to the excitement existing in the city during saturday evening and yesterday morning, with regard to of our leading divines would refer to the subject matter of treet preaching in their sermons. We therefore despatched reporters to several places of worship, both in this city and Brookle, but found that no allusion whatever was made to either Mr. Parsons or his peculiar practices in

At the conclusion of a most effective piece of pulpit ora tory, he pointed out all the means of regeneration and grace which the church possessed, and besought his people to come to the waters and drink freely.

Affairs at the National Capital.

REV. DR. BELLOWS' CHURCH. Dr. Bellows gave an excellent discourse upon the beauty of raternal love and Christian charity, inculcating the divine doctrine of "love one another," but made no reference to Mr. Parsons.

Having read in your paper a charge against me, Edward West, I would state that I am no Englishman nelther is my father, as stated in your paper; and about my preaching in Fifth avenue and Abingdon quare, those words which you have published in your paper; ahout me are false, and I want you to retract them, or else I will have to resort to other means.

Dramatic and Musical Matters.

The city theatres, exhibitions, and concert rooms, have been doing a fair business this week. The fall season having commenced, the theatres are somewhat less

At Niblo's this evening Wax Maretzek takes fit, and it is announced as positively the last night of the opera season. Auter's grand opera, "Masaniello," and the fourth act of the "The Prophet" are announced. Signora Steffanone, Signora Salvi Marini, and Benever tano will make their last appearance previous to their departure for Havana. Maretzek deserves a grand bene-Niblo's to-night.

no performance. On Tuesday evening Mr. Collins will appear. His engagement thus far has not been very successful. The spectacle play, "The Cataract of the Ganges," is to be produced, with the Hippodrome horses. It will undoubtedly be very well done, as Mr. Barry is to

A new farce has been produced at the Broadway. is called "The Two Buzzards," and was played lately at the Adelphi, London, under the title of "Whitebait at Greenwich." It is by T. M Morton, and is based on the French raudeville, "Japhet a la Recherche d' un Pere." The farce in question is of the broadest zind, and consists of odd situations, the improbability of which constitutes the surprise. The plot is of a reflective nature, dealing with the results of Greenwich banquetting, not with the feast itself. The hero of the scene is one John Small, the waiter at the Crown and Sceptre, (Mr. Davidge,) who hap-pens to be recommended by the aunt of the Buzzards, brother and sister, (Mr. Whiting and Mrs. Vernon,) as "man" to the family. This simple fact throws parties into fearful consternation. Each, unknown to the other, has got married—and, on the same day, both had cele-brated their respective weddings in different spartments at the same inn, and both had been attended by poor John Small. Now, the aunt aforesaid had declared that ahe would leave her fortune, to the one who should remain unmarried; whence the motive that each had to conceal their respective weddings from the other. Naturally concluding that John Small recollected the event, they offer to him all manner of ridiculous bribes to ensure his slience; to him, however, the whole affair is a mystery, for he has no recollection of the parties. and had taken no interest in their proceedings. Another incident adds to the perplexity J hn Small is a found-ling, but in possession of a description of his ket parent; and in order to identify his father, carries about him a measure, which he applies to Mr. Benjamin Buzzard and finds it tally. To complete the proof, his appellation is the same, both christian and surname. The explana tion and disclusure of their common matrimonial rela tions, which unite the offending brother and sister in a common cause, put at the same time an end to the supposed advantageous position of John Small, who is ever fain to conclude that he is mistaken in having found his father-and in the character of an orphan appeals to the ancience for help in his further search. The piece was pretty well played at the Broadway, and was highly successful. Mr. Davidge might easil; subdusceme of the coarse, not to say vulgar, portions of the dialogue, and his part would be as funny as it now is, and

At Burton's Theatre the entertainments during t week have been of a varied and popular cast, and the houses have been full, as usual. "The Guardian Augel" a farce, by Shirley Brocks, has been produced, with Mr. and Mrs. Burton in the principal characters Mr. Surton's capital acting as "Dulcimer" saved the piece. Miss Robertson, having recovered her health, has appeared in "The Fox Hunt," "The Young Actress." and in "Anthony and Cleopatra." On this evening Mr. T. B. Johnston, (the Heep, Twining, Henry Dave, &c., of the establishment.) has a benefit, when three pieces are to be played. The public is indebted to this ben many a good laugh, and the present is a very favorable opportunity to pay the debt A new comedy is in prepar ation at this theatre.

At Wallach's Theatre "The Game of Life" is to be tilds Smiler in this piece, has made quite a "hit," the a'rically speaking, and she has all the requisites—youth, beauty and talent-for success in the profession she has

Woodward—is to play Parthenia, in "Ingomar." Mr. E. Eddy plays Ingomar. Miss Gertrude Dawes also com-"That Good for Nothing." Miss Dawes is a great fa vorite at the Bowery.

Tom" plays will be continued during this week. At Barnum's Museum the same pieces are also to be played during the week. We presume that they are

Hall. This evening his "Great Exhibition Quadrille," introducing the melodies of all nations, combined with

remarkable effects, is to be played, and there should be a great rush for seats.
All the minatrels—"Christy's," "Wood's," and "Buck ley'a"—have been doing well, and there is a healthy rivalry which induces the managers to bring out novel-ties, and thereby the public is profited. Read the pro-

grammes for this evening.

Various other entertainments are armounced in our advertising columns, and there seems to be no doubt of

Madame Sontag has been giving concerts in New England with great success. She had intended to give a series of concerts in New York, commencing in January but so profitable has been her career out of New York that she has decided not to return here till spring. Mad ame Sontag, whether in the concert room or the salor has won for herself the commendation of the people of the Old and New Worles.

We regret to loarn that Miss Julia Dean is dangerously ill of brain fever, near Baltimore.

at the Howard Athenaum, Boston.
Rose de Vries, Pozzolizi, and others, are soon to give

THE QUICKEST TRIP FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The quick passage of the Flying Cloud from San Francisco was stated mistake. With the disadvantage of a maimed rudder her passage of 92 days was a most excellent one, and might The following will show how it compares with several pre-

manufactory and other establishment in the city to con sume its own sucke, and thus prevent the falling of soot that fills the atmosphere and blackens everything, ani-mate and inasimate, in that smoky city.

UNITED STATES DEFINITION COURT.—Nos. 16 29, 58, 60 15 7%, 74, 78, 76 SUPERMEN COURT.—General Term.—Adjourned to Saturday, 24th instant, when decisions will be rendered. SUPERMEN COURT.—Ulrouit.—Nos. 478, 491, 493, 506, 577, 113, 114, 419, 8, 439 55, 565, 566 569, 576.

COMMON PLASS.—PART FIRST.—Nos. 878, 592, 665, 169 56, 419, 973, 1,041, 1,050, 398, 970, 994, 990, 1,075, 1,104, 996. Part Second—Nos. 770, 763, 761, 507, 919, 925, 932, 931, 946, 557, 949, 971, 560, 984, 587, 587, 589, 571, 589, 571, 589, 571, 589, 586, 563, 545, 4, 247, 250, 48, 391, 7, 432, 187, 342, 887, 586, 504, 685, 646, 656, 564, 461, 522, 268, 77, 296, 503, 429, 562, 460, 231, 203, 495, 512.

THE PROSPECTIVE SECRETARY OF WAR—THE VACANT SENATORSHIPS FOR MISSISSIPPI AND GROBGIA—NEW COALITION PROJECT OF THE ADMINISTRATION—THE BERALD'S CORRESPONDENT, ETC. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

We are enabled to state that the President has deter sined to call Chas. J. McDonald to the War Department in place of Jefferson Davis, who it is believed will be elect-ed Sens tor from Mississippi, notwithstanding the efforts of Governor Brown, who is an open candidate for the position. This or urse has been determined upon to get Mo Donald out of Mr. Cobb's way, so as to allow the latter to come to the Senate from Georgia.

The administration will depend upon Davis and Cobb' in the Sexate, who are to be duly installed as administration leaders, and it is hoped they will be able to drill both th Southern Union men and the secessionists, and thus put an end to the disaffection which prevails in that body.

The assertion that Jeremiah Clemens, of Alabama, will be called to the War Department, is only to tickle his friends at the South, and it is higly probable he would refuse the post, even were it offered him, under the circum-

Mr McDonald was President of the Nashville Conven that his elevation to the War Department will still leave

If the Senate can be managed, the House we at the West End feel certain, will fall into the traces, and we will have no further trouble with the disorganizers. The Times' article of Saturday upon your Washington

correspondence, is characteristically silly. Its quotations from our despatches, written weeks before the meeting of Congress, prove the accuracy of our information upon all the important subjects mentioned—internal improvements, the Pacific Ratiroad, naval reform, revision of the tarif, and enlargement of the list of free articles, &c. The President's message took precisely the views we said it would. We made so pretensions of giving the exact language of the message, for that docu-ment was not written at the time. All we professed to do was to give briefly the views of the administration our relations with Mexico—the President has de-ferred giving his views for the present, on the ground that they are at this time matters of negotiation, and therefore not proper to be made public. In order to try and spite the Herald, Marcy and abolition sheet, the Times; and that paper feels sore to find, notwithstanding it has sold itself to the administration, that the Heraid, as usual, anticipates it in news. We don't care a fig about the Cabinet, as far as getting news is concerned, having ample access to all sources of information, without losing our independence. Were we to depend upon one man or a particular clique for our inindividual or clique, instead of an independent journalist.

Interesting from Charleston.

HEAVY GALES—FEARS FOR THE SAPETY OF THE CUTTER JACKSON—MARINE DISASTERS—THE GEORGIA

BENATORSHIP, ETC.

CHARLESTON. Dec. 13, 1853.

Fears are entertained here for the ca'ety of the revenue cutter Jackson, which sailed from Savannah on the 26th ult. for Norfolk, having on board Captain Day, Licat-

Forrest, and six sailors.

A heavy southwesterly gale prevailed here yesterday,

her departure until to day.

The bark Cherokee, from New Orloans, arrived here jasterday, reports that on the 15th inst, lat. 31 54, lon. 80 62, passed schooner J. G. King, of New York, totally dis masted and waterlogged, the sea making a clear breach masted and waterlogged, the sea maning a considerable handing over her. Saw nothing on her but her wheel and chain cable hanging over her bow; her bowsprit was alongside. The brig Neptune, from Malaga for Biltimore, put in hers leaky, having lost sails &a. She sailed from Malaga on the 15th of October, and was off Cape Hatteras twenty

on the 15th of October, and was off Cape Hatters twenty
days.

The schooner George C Gibbes, at this port from Attakspas, spoke on the 15th just., schooner Neptune, of
brooklaven, off Orsabaw, 48 days from Malaga for New
York, with lose of fails, and other damago.

The steamship Laion, from New York, arrived to day.
The Back of Charleston, with a capital of three million
of dollars, has been re chartered by the Legislature of this
State.

Efforts were renewed in the Senate of Georgia last Friday to proceed to the election of a United States Senator.
The motion failed by a vote of 47 to 41.

RUN ON A SAVINGS BANK-JUDGE MASON-MEXICAN NEWS, ETC.

BALTIMORS, Dec. 18, 1853. There was a heavy run yesterday on the Baltimore Savings Bank, owing to the unfounded rumors that it was engaged in stock speculation. About one thousand de-positors withdrew their funds the bank keeping open until nine o'clock, P.M. to accommodate them. It has deposits to the amount of over three millions of dellars. Judge Mason, Minister to France, will sail from New in the steamer of the 24th December.

The New Orleans mail of Monday is received. The painstant. The or ly item of interest is the statement that Santa Anus's powers had been seconded pital and other important cities A proclamation to this effect, lasued by the government of the city of Mexico, was received with great demonstrations of joy by the

SALEM, Dec. 18, 1858.

By the arrival of the brig Argentine from Buenos Ayres, filled with a proclamation on the inauguration of Dr Obligado as President of the republic for three years. tive complexion. The accounts from Montevideo were

> The Weather at Boston. Boston, Dec. 18, 1853.

The weather has been spring like and showery all day, but is clearing up cold this evening.

The sales of cotton yesterday foot up only 200 bales. The market closed dull at 10%c. for fair qualities.

Cotton is steady and prices uncontent. The sales of won were rather lighter than last week, but prices fully sustained. The sales were 51 000 lbs. The market is quiet for printing cloths, without change in rates. Sales of the week, 26,115 pieces.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Firm.—About haif past one o'c ock on Sunday morning, a fire broke out in a small frame building on Till-ry street, near Gold, occupied as a scap and candle manufactory by Arthur Welwood. The firmes soon communicated with the corner house, the lower portion of which was occupied by leter and John Hower, as a grocery. Both were burned to the ground, and a three story frame building adjoining, owned by John Culley and occupied by John Dowd as a porter house, and by a number of families who resided in the upper stories, was damaged to a considerable extent. Dowd lost tall his liquors, valued at several hundred dol are, but the families saved much of their farditure. Mr. Welwood's los on stock, materials, and buildings, amounts to about \$3,000 or \$4,000, pareally insured—the grocer's loss about \$4,500, upon which there is an insurance of \$700.

Personal Intelligence.

Among the arrivals at the 3t Nignoles yesterday, were
Hon B. R. Dunn, Virginia; Hon A. Lloyd, Cincinnati;
Judge Hashell, Orcensburg; Dr. E. Laoning, Baltimore;
R. S. Lackson, U. S. Army; Gen. Ball. Canada.
Hon. Jose Manuel Gallegos, delegate from New Mexico,
arrived at Washington on the 16th last.

The Canada Bank Fraud, EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPEMENTS—CONFESSION OF DAMEL W. VAR ARRNAM—THE WHOLE MATTER EXPLAINED.

Before Justice Stuart.

fread and forgery pending against D. W. Van Aernam, P. W. Sawin, and others, charged with the making and ut-tering of a franculent draft for \$5,000 on the Hamilton Exchange Bank, on which draft Van Aernam obtained \$5,000 from Mr. Greer, the agent of the Bank of Mon-treal, Mr. Van Aerusm, in addition to his former examination, made the following statement, which comes in the form of a confession, as the whole affair is set forth and the medius operands explained. It was submitted to the magistrate and attached to the papers in the case:—

The answering channels of Van Armam, what to add the following statement of fresh to my previous examination. It is not to be the provided of the following statement of fresh to my previous examination that the first the provided of the following the fol

found out all about it. White and I started for New York. I left in the evening, and White in the train of the fellewing morning. Sawin promising to write if he heard anything from Casada. White and I stopped together in the same room at the Irring House, during which itime I received the letter from Sawin found upon me. I also got we belographic Yespatches, which I destroyed. White became alarmed, and left the city and went East, and promised to return in a few days. I was soon after arrested, and white has sever returned. After I came to New York I told Abell all about the draws, and lie knew what I had done with them. I gave him about \$250 or the money, and told him to order a new cort and pastalones at Bonny's, which I agreed to pay for. Two hundred dollars was just as good to him as a thormand. I let Strock have \$50 dollars of it. I have parted with most of the money to Mr. Greer if I had if. I have wanted Sawin to give leads the part he had, and he says he cannot raise it without it becoming known to his friends, who would then believe him guitty. He says if it was not for that he would of it. I sould raise my part, I think, if I could got; Buffalo, and am willing to do so. I think if White had been arristed the money would have been forthcoming; at any rate all that he had. I can tell how and when Sawin paid away most of his money, and have given the names to Justice Stuart. I also can tell what abell done with the most of the money if gave him. All the evidence gives by the witness on the part of the complainant is nearly-cornect, and I have not included in this statement matters and things that have been proved before the Justice, but all that I have said is true. I have not head for the return the most of the whole matter is now before the magistrate, and is far a started and it have been proved before the Justice, but all that I have add is true. I have not included in this statement matters and things that have been proved before the Justice, but all that I have add is true. I have not include in th

a few days a decision will be given. *

The Fifteenth Street Church and the Call of the Rev. Mr. Carpenter.

The congregation of the Fifteenth street church in th city, lately extended a call to the Rev. H. S. Carpen pastor of the State street Presbyterian church in Pertland, Me. The call was referred to the Portland Presby. tery, and the following: is published in the Argus as ex-

tracted from their minutes:—

The Council, after a careful and prayerful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, found themselves agreeing with great unanimity, and were bout prepared to express their views in a res-lution refusing them assent to a d'saclution of the relation, and urging the continuance, when the Council received the following letter:—

pared to express their views in a resolution refusing these assent to a disclution of the relation, and urging its continuance, when the Council received the following letter:

"To THE COUNCH NOW IN SESSION:—Dear Brethres—In the protracted discussion of the question now before you, there has been much omission. You have not, it may be, taken into full and fair consideration the claims of that portion of the people to whom I consider myself under moral obligations. They have been now for many months depending upon this decision which I have as length made in their favor, and it does not seem fair that they should now be disappointed. The comparative importance and promise of the Fiftsenth street church have not been insisted on as they might have been, mer their necessitous condition urged as much in their behalf as it has been pressed against them. My comparative allence on these points is not to be construed into a disparagement of them. It is enough that I consider my duty, and of course my inclination, to lie in the directions of New York. As long as this isso, it matters very little, it appears to me, what the grounds of that conclusions of New York. As long as this isso, it matters very little, it appears to me, what the grounds of that conclusions are; the fact is sufficient. The Council ask me is effect. Do I conscientiously consider it my duty to go forward in the fulfilment of the agreement. I have made? I say, I do, without any peradvantures. I discover a Providence in the whole train of events and none in a retreat from an engagement. The Council have fur her asked me whether I hold myself bound by their decision. I am now prepared to resyste to his, that I shall feel it a duty, with my present light, to go forward to New York, unless the people to whom I am especially committed there, voluntary evasion of a righteous claim under cover of the action of a council. If the Council have fur her substance will now hands. On this I am liable to err, but the whole aspect of the case at New York, it such tha

The Council therefore arrive at the following out

sion;—
Whereas All prior engagements of Rev. Hugh S. Carpendar were dismissed and annulled by his own voluntary act when he accepted the pastorate of the State Stree; Caurch in Portland. And Whereas, His subsequent engagement to the Fifteenth Street (Presb.) Church, in New York, was made with the provision that it should not bind him unless he should be regularly dismissed by an ecclerisation compregation in Portland, are unanimous in their desire to retain Mr. Carpenter, declaring their firm belief that if he be dismissed disastrous results to themselves and to the cause of their Divine Master will be the consequence—this. Council case no good and sufficient reason for a dissolution of his

To this the Argus appends the following remarks:—
The decision of the late council on the case of the Rev. Mr. Carpenter, it is supposed, will settle the question pending between the State Street Church of this city and the Fifteenth Street Church, New York.
The latter may consider the above decision conclusive; or they may urge the case before the New York Presby-try, and sak of that body to sanction their call to Mr. Carpenter. In that event a new and important question of ecclesiastical anthority must be considered, namely—how much respect is due to the decision of a body corresponding mainly to their own, and in which there is no inferiority of experience, ability, sound judgment and discretion? If regarded, then the case is settled, and Mr. Carpenter will remain here, a free man to do good service for his Master in this city. The report of the Council we publish this morning.

Mr. Carpenter having been called as a witness in an important case now pending in New York, has left fee that city, and will be absent some two weeks. In the meantime it is confidently believed that the whole matter will be astided to the satisfaction of his people in fortland, and that he will return to continue among us.

THE FIRST SHAD .- The first shad of the season was caught in New York bay on Saturday, and served up at

caught in New York bay on Saturday, and served up at the St. Nicholas Hotel resterday.

THE WEATHER —It was yesterday felt that winter was really upon us. Early in the morning, when the city yet lay sleeping, the winds howled around the street corners, keeping up a frigid and wintry time. Those whe ventured out of deers buttoned up their overcoats close to their chins, and, for the first time this year, found them some too warm. We are now within a short time of the middle of winter, and cold loy weather must be closed for as the price for the charming and pleasant temperature which nature has arranged for us for many months past.

THE MECHANICS' INCIPILIE —This if we are correctly in

looked for as the price for the charming and pleasant temperature which nature has arranged for us for many menths past.

The MECHANCS' INSTRUM — This, if we are correctly informed, in the twenty first year of this institution's corporate life, and we rejoice to see 30 many gratifying indications that on arriving at its majority it will assume the characteristics of a vigorous and honorable manhood. Its enlarged classes, the increased number of pupils attendant upon them, joined to the general ability and fidelity of its corps of professors, have already attrasted public attention, and have won the popular favor. Its lecture season has opened, too, with more than ordinary premise of a brilliant and popular course of instruction in that form. The leatitute rooms have been repaired, cleansed, and generally fitted up in better style than has been heretotere exhibited. The works in the library have also been in many instances repaired and substantially covered with cloth, while many sees and valuable books have been somewhat systematically arranged preparatory to the compilation of a new and classified at all have been somewhat systematically arranged preparatory to the compilation of a new and classified catalogue already commenced, and which will probably be completed in the first half of the ensuing year. The subject of a revised and amended constitution and by-laws will be considered by the institute this evening, and the members. We have read with interest and with a cordial general approval the report made upon this subject by Messra. Henry and Tracy, and we believe that its adoption, without semental medication or change, would eminently advance the popularity and general prosperity of the Institute. Such being our conviction, we cannot do less than to give our voice in favor of its adoption.

Five Humbred And Seventy Five Dollars Bround.—A merchant went into Geo W. Browne's restaurant em Satorday last, with 5600 in his hand. Meeting a man to whom he owed 525, he paid him; the remainder he paid into his outs